

DRAFT PROPOSAL HANDED BY THE JAPANESE AMBASSADOR (NOMURA)
TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE ON MAY 12, 1941

CONFIDENTIAL MEMORANDUM AGREED UPON BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN.

The Governments of the United States and of Japan accept joint responsibility for the initiation and conclusion of a general agreement disposing the resumption of our traditional friendly relations.

Without reference to specific causes of recent estrangement, it is the sincere desire of both Governments that the incidents which led to the deterioration of amicable sentiment among our peoples should be prevented from recurrence and corrected in their unforeseen and unfortunate consequences.

It is our present hope that, by a joint effort, our nations may establish a just peace in the Pacific; and by the rapid consummation of an entente cordiale (amicable understanding), arrest, if not dispel, the tragic confusion that now threatens to engulf civilization.

For such decisive action, protracted negotiations would seem ill-suited and weakening. Both Governments, therefore, desire that adequate instrumentalities should be developed for the realization of a general agreement which would bind, meanwhile, both Governments in honor and in act.

It is our belief that such an understanding should comprise only the pivotal issues of urgency and not the accessory concerns which could be deliberated at a conference and appropriately confirmed by our respective Governments.

Both Governments presume to anticipate that they could achieve harmonious relations if certain situations and attitudes were clarified or improved; to wit:

1. The concepts of the United States and of Japan respecting international relations and the character of nations.
2. The attitude of both Governments toward the European War.
3. The relations of both nations toward the China Affair.
4. Commerce between both nations.
5. Economic activity of both nations in the Southwestern Pacific area.
6. The policies of both nations affecting political stabilization in the Pacific area.

Accordingly, we have come to the following mutual understanding:-

I. The concepts of the United States and of Japan respecting international relations and the character of nations.

The Governments of the United States and of Japan jointly acknowledge each other as equally sovereign states and contiguous Pacific powers.

Both Governments assert the unanimity of their national policies as directed toward the foundation of a lasting peace and the inauguration of a new era of respectful confidence and cooperation among our peoples.

Both Governments declare that it is their traditional, and present, concept and conviction that nations and races compose, as members of a family, one household; each equally enjoying rights and admitting responsibilities with a mutuality of interests regulated by peaceful processes and directed to the pursuit of their moral and physical welfare, which they are bound to defend for themselves as they are bound not to destroy for others; they further admit their responsibilities to oppose the oppression or exploitation of backward nations.

Both governments are firmly determined that their respective traditional concepts on the character of nations and the underlying moral principles of social order and national life will continue to be preserved and never transformed by foreign ideas or ideologies contrary to these moral principles and concepts.

II. The attitude of both Governments toward the European War.

The Governments of the United States and Japan make it their common aim to bring about the world peace; they shall therefore jointly endeavour not only to prevent further extension of the European War but also speedily to restore peace in Europe.

The Government of Japan maintains that its alliance with the Axis Powers was, and is, defensive and designed to prevent the nations which are not at present directly affected by the European War from engaging in it.

The Government of Japan maintains that its obligations of military assistance under the Tripartite Pact between Japan, Germany and Italy will be applied in accordance with the stipulation of Article 3 of the said Pact.

The Government of the United States maintains that its attitude toward the European War is, and will continue to be, directed by no such aggressive measures as to assist any one nation against another.

The United States maintains that it is pledged to the hate of war, and accordingly, its attitude toward the European War is, and will continue to be, determined solely and exclusively by considerations of the protective defense of its own national welfare and security.

III. The relations of both nations toward the China Affair.

The Government of the United States, acknowledging the three principles as enunciated in the Konoe Statement and the principles set forth on the basis of the said three principles in the treaty with the Nanking Government as well as in the Joint Declaration of Japan, Manchukuo and China and relying upon the policy of the Japanese Government to establish a relationship of neighborly friendship with China, shall forthwith request the Chiang Kai-shek regime to negotiate peace with Japan.

IV. Commerce between both nations.

When official approbation to the present Understanding has been given by both Governments, the United States and Japan shall assure each other to mutually supply such commodities as are, respectively, available or required by either of them. Both Governments further consent to take necessary steps to the resumption of normal trade relations as formerly established under the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between the United States and Japan.

V. Economic activity of both nations in the Southwestern Pacific area.

Having in view that the Japanese expansion in the direction of the Southwestern Pacific area is declared to be of peaceful nature, American cooperation shall be given in the production and procurement of natural resources (such as oil, rubber, tin, nickel) which Japan needs.

VI. The policies of both nations affecting political stabilization in the Pacific area.

a. The Government of the United States and Japan jointly guarantee the independence of the Philippine Islands on the condition that the Philippine Islands shall maintain a status of permanent neutrality. The Japanese subjects shall not be subject to any discriminatory treatment.

B. Japanese immigration to the United States shall receive amicable consideration--on a basis of equality with other nations and freedom from discrimination.

Addendum.

The present Understanding shall be kept as a confidential memorandum between the Governments of the United States and of Japan.

The scope, character and timing of the announcement of this Understanding will be agreed upon by both Governments.

(ANNEX)

ORAL EXPLANATION FOR PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE ORIGINAL DRAFT

II. Par. 2.

Attitude of Both Governments toward the European War.

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The terms for China-Japan peace as proposed in the original Understanding differ in no substantial way from those herein affirmed as the "principles of Kono." Practically, the one can be used to explain the other.

We should obtain an understanding, in a separate and secret document, that the United States would discontinue her assistance to the Chaing Kai-shek regime if Chaing Kai-shek does not accept the advice of the United States that he enter into negotiations for peace.

If, for any reason, the United States finds it impossible to sign such a document, a definite pledge by some highest authorities will suffice.

The three principles of Price Kono as referred to in this paragraph are:

1. Neighborly friendship;
2. Joint defense against communism;
3. Economic cooperation---by which Japan does not intend to exercise economic monopoly in China nor to demand of China a limitation in the interests of Third Powers.

The following are implied in the aforesaid principles:

1. Mutual respect of sovereignty and territories;
2. Mutual respect for the inherent characteristics of each nation cooperating as good neighbors and forming a Far Eastern nucleus contributing to world peace;
3. Withdrawal of Japanese troops from Chinese territory in accordance with an agreement to be concluded between Japan and China;
4. No annexation, no indemnities;
5. Independence of Manchoukuo.

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Immigration to China.

The stipulation regarding large-scale immigration to China has been deleted because it might give an impression, maybe a mistaken impression, to the Japanese people who have been offended by the past immigration legislation of the United States, that America is now taking a dictating attitude even toward the question of Japanese immigration in China.

Actually, the true meaning and purpose of this stipulation is fully understood and accepted by the Japanese Government.

IV.

Naval, Aerial and Mercantile Marine Relations.

(a) and (c) of this section have been deleted not because of disagreement but because it would be more practical, and possible, to determine the disposition of naval forces and mercantile marine after an understanding has been reached and relations between our two countries improved; and after our present China commitments are eliminated. Then we will know the actual situation and can act accordingly.

Courtesy visit of naval squadrons.

This proposal, (b) of IV. might better be made a subject of a separate memorandum. Particular care must be taken as to the timing, manner and scope of carrying out such a gesture.

V.

Gold Credit.

The proposal in the second paragraph of V. has been omitted for the same reasons as suggested the omission of paragraphs (a) and (c).

VI.

Activity in Southwestern Pacific Area.

The words, in the first paragraph, "without resorting to arms" have been deleted as inappropriate and unnecessarily critical. Actually, the peaceful policy of the Japanese Government has been made clear on many occasions in various statements made both by the Premier and the Foreign Minister.

VIII. (VII.)

Political Stabilization in the Pacific Area.

As the paragraph (a) implying military and treaty obligation would require, for its enactment, such a complicated legislative procedure in both countries, we consider it inappropriate to include this in the present Understanding.

Paragraph (b) regarding the independence of the Philippine Islands has been altered for the same reason.

In paragraph (c) ((d)) the words "and to the Southwestern Pacific Area" have been omitted because such questions should be settled, as necessity arises, through direct negotiation with the authorities in the Southwestern areas by the Governments of the United States and of Japan respectively.

Conference.

The stipulation for holding a Conference has been deleted. We consider that it would be better to arrange, by an exchange of letters, that a conference between the President and the Premier or between suitable representatives of theirs will be considered when both the United States and Japan deem it useful to hold such a conference after taking into due consideration the effect resulting from the present Understanding.

Announcement

In regard to the statement to be issued on the successful conclusion of the present Understanding a draft will be prepared in Tokio and cabled to Washington for the consideration of the United States Government.

Foreign Relations II, pp. 420-425.

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Foreign Relations II, pp. 420-425.

doc 220C (24)

一九四一年昭和十六年一月十二日日本大使(野村)
ヨリ國務長官ニ于テ交スルテ提案、草示

アメリカ合衆國政府ト日本政府ト、間ニ協定
スルニ付秘密覚書

米國政府及日本政府、傳統の友好關係、兩國
ヲ取極タル全般的協定、開始及締結ニ関シ、共同
責任ヲ負フモノデアル

近時兩國間ヲ疏遠トシタル特殊原因ニ關係
タク兩政府ハ、兩國間、友好の感情ヲ惡化セシメ
タル諸事件、衝突ヲ防止シ予見ニ得サル且不幸
ナル結果ヲ招カサル如ク匡正スベキコトヲ衷心ヨリ
希望スル

共同、努力ニヨリ我々兩國國民ガ太平洋ニ於
テ全正ナル平和ヲ確立シ且協商友好的了解達
カナル完成ニ依リ、今文明ヲ危殆ニ陥レシムル
悲劇的混亂ヲ消散セズトモ阻止スルコト我々
兩國政府、希望スル

斯ル決定的措置、爲ニハ交渉、遲延、不適
デアリ、消極的デアリ。從ツテ兩國政府ハ、一
兩國政府ヲ德義上及行動上拘束スル全般的
了解ヲ達スルニ充分ナル方便ヲ請ヒシムコトヲ
希望スル

EX 1070

No 1

Doc 220c(26).

我々、斯ル了解が緊要ナル樞要問題、
合ニ後日會議ニ於テ案審議可能ナリ。且夫
々、政府ニヨリ適宜ニ確認可能、第三義將問
題ヲ含マザルモノト信ズル。

兩國政府或ル事態並ニ能ク鮮明ニ
又、改善セラル、ナラハ兩國政府ガ友好關係ニ到
達シ得ベシト期待スルモノナリ。即チ
一、米國及日本、國際關係及ニ國家、性格、關
スル概念

ニ、歐洲戰爭ニ對スル兩國政府、態度

三、日華事變ニ對スル兩國、關係

四、兩國間、通商

五、西南太平洋地域ニ於ケル兩國、經濟活動

六、太平洋地域ニ於ケル政治的安定ニ影響アル
兩國、政策

故ニ兩國、次、如キ相互了解ヲ遂ゲタ。

一、米國及日本、國際關係並ニ國家、性格ニ
關スル概念。

米國政府及日本政府、各々ガ平等ナル
主權國ナリ。太平洋ニ於ケル隣接國ニ
アルコトヲ共同ニ認ム。

兩國政府、兩國、國策ガ永又平和、確立
並ニ兩國民間、尊敬の信頼及ニ協力、新
時代、創設ニ指向セシメタルコトニ就キ、
全

No 2

Doc 220c (26)

ナル意見、一致ヲ確言スル。
兩國政府、國家及び民族が家庭、各員、如ク
家ヲ構成シ、平和的手段ニ依リ、規律ヲシ且他
人ヲ爲ニモ之ヲ宰スベカラサルガ如ク、彼等自身
爲ニモ道德的、物質的福祉、追求ニ向ケテ、
互ニ利害、相互關係ヲ以テ、各自ガ平等ニ權
利ヲ享有シ、責任ヲ認メ、トイフコトハ、兩國政
府、傳統的ニシテ現在ニ於テモ變リナキ概念テ
アリ又確信デモアリスコトヲ宣言スル。更ニ兩
國政府、文明ニ後シ、國民ニ對スル壓迫又ハ
搾取ニ反對スベキ兩國政府、義務ヲ認メ、
兩國政府、國家、性格、社会秩序、並ニ國民
生活、基礎タル道義ニ關スル夫々ノ傳統的觀念
ガ依然トシテ保存セラル、是等ノ道義及ビ觀念
ト相容ザル外來思想又ハ「イデオロギ」ニ依リ
此カモ變更セラルコトニ就キ確平タル決意
ヲ有スル。

一、歐洲戦争ニ對スル兩國政府、態度
米國政府又ハ日本政府、世界平和ヲ招来ス
ルニトシ、其ノ共通目的トスル。從テ兩國政府、
歐洲戦争、是以上ノ擴大ヲ防止セニガ爲ニ、
ラズ、歐洲ニ平和ヲ急速ニ復活セニカタクモ
共同ニ努カスベシ。
No 3 日本政府、其ノ極軸國ト、同盟ガ防衛的

Doc 220c(26).

ナリント且現在ニ於テモ同様ナルコト又歐洲戦争ノ直接影響ヲ目下受ケ居スサル國々ガ其ノ戦争ニ參與スルコトヲ防止セシメタルコトヲ主張スル。

日本政府、日本独逸及ビ伊太利間ノ三國協定ニ依ル軍事的援助、義務、該協定ノ第三條、規定ニ準據シテ適用セラルベキコトヲ主張スル。

米國政府、米國政府、歐洲戦争ニ對スル態度、他ノ國ニ對シ或一國ヲ援助スルガ如キ攻勢的手段ニ現在ニ於テモ又將來ニ於テモ向ケラサルコトヲ主張スル米國、米國ガ戦争ノ憎惡ヲ摺脱シテ居ルコトヲ主張スル。

從ツテ歐洲戦争ニ對スル米國、態度、專ニ自國ノ福祉及ビ安全、保護的防衛ヲ目的トスル考慮ニ依リテ、現在ニ於テモ又將來ニ於テモ決セラルベキコトナリ。

三、日華事変ニ對スル兩國ノ關係

米國政府、近衛聲明ニ明言セラルニ三原則並ニ該三原則ニ基キ日本政府ト南京政府トノ條約及ビ日本、滿洲國及ビ中華民國、共同宣言ニ記載セラル諸原則ヲ承認スルト共ニ中國トノ善隣友好關係ヲ樹立セリトスル日本政府、方針ニ信頼シ、將來ノ政權ニ對シ

No 4

日本ト平和ヲ交渉スベキコトヲ要請スベシ。

四、兩國間ノ通商

本了解ニ對シ、兩國政府、公式承認アリタル時ニハ米國及ビ日本、夫々カ保有シ且兩國、孰カビ必要トスル物資ヲ相互ニ供給スベキコトヲ確約スル。更ニ兩國政府、以前、日米通商及ビ航海條約ニ依リ確立セラレタル正常ノ貿易關係、兩關ニ必要ナル手段ヲ請ズルコトニ同意スル。

五、西南太平洋地域ニ於ケル兩國ノ經濟活動

西南太平洋地域方面ニ向テシテ日本ノ發展ハ平和的性質ヲ持テナリト聲明セラレテ居ルコトヲ考慮シ米國、日本、必要トスル天然資源例ハ石油、ゴム、錫、ニッケル等ノ生産及獲得ニ協力及ビ支持ヲ與フベシ。

Doc 220c (26)

不平等地域ニ於ケル政治的安定ニ影響アル而不平等

人、米、政府及日本政府ハアイロニ之群島が永久、中正状態ヲ維持
スルコトヲ條件トシ、其ノ独立ヲ共同ニ保證スル。日本人民ハ何等ノ差
別待遇ヲ受ケザルベシ。

ロ、米、之ノ日本移民ニ就キテ、他ノ人民ト平等ニシテ差別ナキ基
礎、下ニ反動的考慮ガナシラルベシ。

追加 本了解ハ米、政府及日本政府間、秘密覚書トシテ保存セ
ラルベシ。

本了解、筆名、範圍、性格及時期ハ両政府ニ依リ決定セ
ラルベシ。

(附 属 書)

原草案ニ対スル提議修正案ノ頭 説明

中二章、中二項

歐洲戦争ニ対スル両政府態度

實際ニ本項ノ意味ハ實質的ニ變更セラレタルニ非ズトモ、我々
特ニ協定ニ言及スルコトヨリ又コト(層明瞭ニセテ希望スルモノ
アル。日本が三同盟ノ加盟ヲ得ル以上、了解ニ記載ナシタル
ガ如キ條款ハ不必要ト思ハレル。

若シコレニ追加トシテ何等カノ條款ヲ我々が必要トスルナラバ、
前述ノ協定ト本了解ト、關係ヲ明瞭ニスベキ一項ヲ附加スルコト
ガ肝要ナル。

三、日事要案

No. 6

原了解ニ於テ提案セラレタ日事間、平和條件ハ「近衛原
則」トシテ茲ニ確認セラレタルモノト實質的ニ何等ノ差違ナキ

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モノアリ。實際上一方、他方ヲ説明スルニ用ニ得ルモノアリ。

若シ和平交渉ヲ停スベシト、米ニ忠告ヲ將介石が受諾セザル場合、米ニハ將介石政權ノ援助ヲ中止スベシト、了解ヲ我々、別個、秘密書類ニ依リ確保スベキアリ。

若シ何カ理由ヲ米ニガ斯ノ如キ書類ニ署名ニ得ザル場合、或最高當局者ニヨリ明確ナル誓約ヲ以テ之ヲ令トスベシ。本項ニ引用セラレタル近衛公ノ三原則ハ次ノ如シ。

- 一、善隣友好
- 二、共產主義ニ対スル共同防衛
- 三、経済的協力

日本ハ之ニ依リ中ニ於テ経済的独占ヲ行使スル意志ナシ。

又第三ノ權益ヲ制限スベシト中ニ強要スル意志ナシ。

上述ノ原則中ニハ次ノ事項が包含セラル。

- 一、主權及領土相互尊重。
- 二、善隣友好ニトシテ協力ニ合ヒ、互界平和貢獻スル極東ノ一中核ヲ形成トシテ、各々、固有特徴ヲ相互ニ尊重スルコト。
- 三、日本軍隊ノ日華間ニ締結セラルヤ
協約ニ準據スル中ニ領土ヨリノ撤退。
- 四、領土ノ不併合及不賠償。
- 五、滿洲ノ独立。

二、中ニテ移民

中ニ一、大規模ノ移民開スル條項ハ次ノ理由ニ依リ削除セラレタ。即チ是ハ米ニカ今ノ中ニ一、日本移民ノ問題ニテ、无指合的態様ヲ取ツテナルカ、如キ印象、恐ラク間違ッタ印象

No. 7

ヲ米、通商、移民、依リ感情ヲ害セル日本ハ三項ノ一カヲ知ラズイカニテ下ル。

實際ニテ、條項ノ真意、意味及び目的、日本政府ニヨリ充分了解セラレ居リ且承認セラレ居ルノデアリ。

四、海軍、航空及商船関係

本節ノ内、(イ)ノ意見ト不一致ト云フ理由カヲテテ、寧ろ両方間ニ了解が達成セラレ両方間、関係が改善セラレタ後ニ於テ且中絶ニ付スル我々、現在、約束が解除セラレタ後ニ於テ海軍力及商船、既備ヲ決定スルコトが一層實際的ナリ又可能ナリト云フ理由ニ依リテ削除セラレタムデアリ。其時ニ於テ我々、實際事情ヲ知リ、且ソレニヨリ行動ニ得ルベシ。

艦隊、儀禮的訪問

一、提案即チ本節、(イ)、(ハ)、別箇ノ覽書ノ項目トスル必要ニカモ知レヌ。如キ表示ヲ爲スニ當リ、其時期、方法及び範圍ニ關シ特ニ注意ヲ要スル。

五、金ツケ上

本節、本二項、提案、同節、(イ)及び(ハ)、二項ヲ省略セラレ同條、理由ニ依リ省略セラレタ。

六、西南太平洋地域ニ於テノ活動

本二項、字句武力ヲ行使セズ、止メ不適宜且不必要ニ酷評的ナリト故ニ削除セラレタ。實際ニ日本政府、平和的政策、首相及び外務大臣、兩者ニヨリ爲サシク各種聲明ニ於テ屢々明ラカセタ。

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（五）太平洋地域ニ於テ政治的安定

軍事的及び條約上義務ヲ含ム頂上ノ制定スル事
ニ向テニ於テ複雑ナル立法的手續ヲ必要トスルモノデアル
ガ故ニ是ヲ本了解ニ包含セシムルハ不適當ト我々ニ考ヘシ。

フィリピン群島ノ獨立問題モ四項モ同様理由ニ依
リ修正セラル。

（六）（イ）南項ニ於テ（外）西南太平洋地域ノ字句ハ
斯ル問題ハ必要ニ應ジホム及ビ日本ノ各政府ト西南太平
洋地域ノ當局ト直接交渉ニ決定セラルベキモノデアルガ故ニ
省略セラル。

會議

會議ヲ開催スル條款ハ削除セラル。本了解ヨリ生ズル^{結果}
考慮ニハレタ上ホム及ビ日本ノ向テガ斯ル會議ヲ開催スル
コガ有効ナリト考ヘタ場合ニハ大統領及首相又ハ双方、
適当ナル代表者間ノ會議ヲ書翰交換ニヨリ取極メルコ
トヲ適当ト我々ニ考ヘタル。

發表

本了解が成功裡ニ締結セラレタル後ニ發表セラルベキ
聲明ノ草案ハ東京ニ於テ準備セテ、米政府ノ考慮
ヲ得ル爲メ電送セラル。

外交関係(Ⅱ) 四〇—四二五頁

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(Annex 2)

DRAFT SUGGESTION A HANDED BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE TO THE
JAPANESE AMBASSADOR ON MAY 16, 1941

II THE ATTITUDES OF THE UNITED STATES AND OF JAPAN
TOWARD THE EUROPEAN WAR

The Government of Japan declares that the purpose of its Axis Alliance was and is defensive and is designed to prevent the nations which are not at present engaged in the European war from participating therein, and declares that its obligations of military assistance under the Tripartite Pact between Germany, Japan and Italy come into force only if and when one of the parties of the pact is aggressively attacked by a power not at present involved in the European hostilities.

The Government of the United States declares that its attitude toward the European hostilities is and will continue to be determined solely and exclusively by considerations of protection and self-defense: its national security and the defence thereof.

The Government of Japan further declares that it is under no commitment under its Axis Alliance or otherwise which is inconsistent with the terms of the present declaration of policy and intention agreed upon between the Government of Japan and the Government of the United States.

(Annex 3)

DRAFT SUGGESTION B HANDED BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE TO THE
JAPANESE AMBASSADOR ON MAY 16, 1941

III CHINA AFFAIRS

When this declaration of policy and intention, including the provisions of this section, is agreed upon and both Governments have given it their approval and commitment, the President of the United States will suggest to the Government of Japan and the Government of China that those Governments enter into a negotiation for a termination of hostilities and resumption of peaceful relations on a basis as follows:

- a. Neighborly friendship.
- b. Mutual respect of sovereignty and territories.
- c. Withdrawal of Japanese troops from Chinese territory in accordance with a schedule to be agreed upon.
- d. No annexation.
- e. No indemnities.
- f. Equality of commercial opportunity in terms of and with conditions of fair treatment for all concerned.
- g. Parallel measures of defense against subversive activities from external sources.

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h. The question of the future of Manchuria to be dealt with by friendly negotiations.

(Annex 4)

DRAFT SUGGESTION C HANDED BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE
TO THE JAPANESE AMBASSADOR ON MAY 16, 1941

V. ECONOMIC ACTIVITY OF BOTH NATIONS IN THE SOUTHWESTERN
PACIFIC AREA

On the pledged basis of guarantee that Japanese activity and American activity in the Southwestern Pacific area shall be carried on by peaceful means, the Japanese Government and the Government of the United States agree to cooperate each with the other toward ensuring on the basis of equality of opportunity equal access by Japan and by the United States to supplies of natural resources (such as oil, rubber, tin, nickel) which each country needs for the safeguarding and development of its own economy.

Foreign Relations II, pp. 432-434

220c(27)

附 屬 書 類 二

昭和十六年五月十六日國務長官ヨリ日本大使ニテ交サレタ
提案A

二、歐洲戰爭ニ対スル日米兩國ノ態度

日本政府ハ杞軸同盟ノ目的トスルトコ只過言ニ於テモ現在
ニ於テモ防禦的デアリ現在歐洲戰爭ニ加入シテキナイ國々
ガソレニ關係スルコトヲ防グニアルト言明シ且日、彼、伊三國同盟
ニ基ク軍事的援助ノ義務ハ同盟國、ヤ、ノ一國ガ現在
歐洲戰爭ニ捲込シテキナイ他、一國ニヨリテ侵略的攻
撃ヲ受クル始メテ効力ヲ生ズルモノデアルト言明シタガ
アル。

米國政府ハ歐洲戰爭ニ対スル米國ノ態度ハ現在
於テモ將來ニ於テモ保護ト正當防衛即チ國家ノ安
全ト國防トヲ考慮シテノミ特ニ決定スベキデアルト言
明シタノデアリ。

日本政府ハ更ニ杞軸同盟及其ノ他ニ基キ日米兩國
政府ノ間ニ現在約束サレタ政策又ハ意圖ニ關スル宣

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言ノ條ニト相入シナイ様ナ如何 凡テ誓約ヲモ爲ニ
ナイ事ヲ言明 シタノデアリ。

附 屬 文 書 三

昭和十六年五月十六日 國務 長官ヨリ 日本大使ニテ交サ
シタ 提案 B

三、支那事変

本節ノ規定ヲモ含ム政策意圖ノ宣言ガ協定サレ兩
國政府ガソレヲ承認シ公約ニタ始ニ合衆國大統領
ハ日華兩國政府ニ対シ次ニ擧ゲル項目ヲ基準ト
シテ戰爭終結及平和的関係ノ再始ノ交渉ニ入
コトヲ提案スルデアラウ。

a 善隣友交関係

b 主權領土ノ相互尊敬

c 協定條目ニ從ツテ中華領土内ヨリ日本軍、

撤退

d 不併合

e 不賠償

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オアラニ關係者ニ對シテ公平ナル待遇、條文條件ニ於
ニ貿易、機會均等

外部ヨリ、破壞的策動ニ對スル同等、防禦手
段

左 情 況、將來ニ関スル問題、親和的交渉ニヨリ処理

附属文書四

昭和十六年五月十六日 國務長官ヨリ 日本大使ニ手
交サレタ提案

五. 西南太平洋地域ニ於ケル兩國、經濟的活動

西南太平洋地域ニ於ケル日米兩國、活動が平和
的手段ニヨリテ遂行セラルコトヲ保證スル基

準ニヨリ兩國政府、機會均等ノ原則ニ基キ、兩
國が「経済、安全及發展」ヲ必要ト

スル天然資源(油、ゴム、錫、ニッケル等)、彼等ヲ同
等ニ得ルコトヲ保證スル様才互ニ協力スルコトヲ

契約スル